

News from the FPPC

California Fair Political Practices Commission
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For Immediate Release: May 10, 2007

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FPPC Enforcement Decisions: May 10, 2007

The following are enforcement decisions approved by the Fair Political Practices Commission at its regular monthly meeting held in Sacramento on Thursday, May 10, 2007. Decisions are divided by category and include a brief summary of each case and the total amount of any administrative fine or fines in each case.

Additional information on each of the enforcement cases below can be found in the May agenda on the FPPC website at www.fppc.ca.gov. FPPC agendas are distributed and posted on the agency website 10 days prior to each monthly meeting.

The web version of the agenda includes links to the stipulations agreed to by the commission and by the individuals and organizations subject to the fines, or the default decisions proposed to the commission. Exhibits in support of the stipulations and proposed default decisions are also available on the website. If you are unable to access the FPPC website, or need further assistance, please call the FPPC communications office at (916) 322-7761.

Statements of Economic Interests

California law requires elected officials, certain board members and governmental employees, and consultants employed by governmental entities to fill out Statements of Economic Interests (SEIs or Form 700s). SEIs serve a dual purpose: they make a filer aware of personal economic interests relative to a governmental decision, and they are an important disclosure document for the public and media.

The following individuals failed to file their Statement of Economic Interests forms on time or omitted required information:

Patricia Paul was a member of the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors in 2002. She received gifts over the gift limit, and failed to report information on her statement of economic interests regarding her receipt of gifts, resulting in a fine of \$6,500.

Marco Barbosa, a member of the California Strawberry Commission, failed to file his 2004 annual statement of economic interests on time and was fined \$100.

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Mary Moran, Board Member of the Medical Board of California, failed to file her 2005 annual statement of economic interests on time and was fined \$100.

Major Donor

A major donor is a person or entity who makes contributions totaling \$10,000 or more in a calendar year and is required to file campaign reports detailing how much was contributed and to whom.

The following failed to file major donor reports as required by law:

Paul Turley of Granada Hills failed to timely file semi-annual campaign statements disclosing contributions totaling \$10,000 in 2004 and was fined \$800.

Late Contribution

When contributions of \$1,000 or more are made or received during the final days of an election—the time between the last campaign report required to be filed and the end of the election—late contribution reports must be filed within 24 hours of making the “late” contribution.

The following failed to file late contribution reports as required by the Political Reform Act:

DMJMH+N Inc., of Los Angeles failed to timely disclose a late contribution of \$25,000 and was fined \$3,500.

Suzanne Duca of Santa Barbara failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling \$10,000, resulting in a \$1,500 fine.

James A. Bisenius of Portland, Oregon failed to timely disclose late contributions totaling \$25,000 and was fined \$3,500.

John R. Luongo of Hillsborough failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling \$20,000, resulting in a \$3,000 fine.

Mark J. Barrenechea of Berkeley failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling \$10,000 and was fined \$1,500.

The Tides Foundation of San Francisco failed to timely disclose a late contribution totaling \$10,000 and was fined \$1,500.

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